



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/715,187	11/17/2003	Andrea Finke-Anlauff	042933/269434	3366
826 7590 12/04/2009				
ALSTON & BIRD LLP				
BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA				
101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000				
CHARLOTTE, NC 28280-4000				
EXAMINER				
TAN, ALVIN H				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2173				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/04/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/715,187

Applicant(s)

FINKE-ANLAUFF ET AL.

Examiner

ALVIN H. TAN

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-22, 25-37 and 40-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-22, 25-37 and 40-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. Claims 1, 2, 4-22, 25-37, and 40-47 have been examined and rejected. This Office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 8/3/09, which has been entered in the above identified application.

Claim Objections

2. The correction(s) to claim 12 have been approved, and the objection to the claim is withdrawn.

Claim 39 has been canceled and thus, the objection to the claims is withdrawn.

3. Claim 34 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- a. On *[line 3]* of claim 34, Examiner suggests changing "the date column" to -
-a date column--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 1, 2, 4-22, 26-37, and 40-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vronay et al (Pub. No. US 2003/0156138 A1) in view of Temple ("The Complete Idiot's Guide to Microsoft Outlook 2000", May 1999), and further in view of Adcock et al (Pub. No. US 2004/0125150 A1).

Claims 1, 2, 4-19, 42

5-1. Regarding claim 1, Vronay teaches the claim comprising a computer readable storage medium; and computer-readable program instructions embodied in the medium, the computer-readable program instructions including: first instructions for receiving manual entry of events and generating a calendar view that represents time in calendar format and visually associates events with respective periods of time, the calendar view including at least one manually entered event scheduled at a future time, by disclosing a calendar-based user interface that improves user accessibility of information from a computer [paragraph 1]. The calendar user interface system would provide and include standard calendar operations, similar to the calendar in numerous conventional calendar programs [paragraph 35]. Conventional computer calendars allow for user-specified appointments, meetings, etc. to be added or entered manually [paragraph 5]. These events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [paragraph 42]. The user computer activities may be in the future [paragraph 38]. The user computer activity must involve manual creation as described in [paragraphs 35, 5] since if monitoring of events is strictly done without user input and based solely on data

collection of activities carried out on a computing device, there would be no way for the computer to create future events.

Vronay teaches wherein at least one of the events is created and represented in the calendar view independent of any digital media files, by disclosing that events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [*paragraphs 39-42*].

Vronay teaches second instructions for generating a media view that provides access to digital media files and associates digital media files with a period of time, by disclosing simultaneously presenting the calendar view with a list of times and corresponding accessible media [*paragraph 65, figure 11*].

Vronay does not expressly teach the calendar view including at least one manually entered past event. Temple discloses adding appointments to a calendar in Microsoft Outlook 2000 [*page 196, Adding an Appointment*]. Users can enter the date and time for an appointment, which may be a past date [*page 198, When?*; *page 200, Other Ways to Add Appointments*]. Since Vronay discloses providing and including standard calendar operations, similar to the calendar in numerous conventional calendar programs [*Vronay, paragraph 35*], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow users to manually enter an event in the past, as taught by Temple. This would provide added flexibility in scheduling events.

Although Vronay discloses simultaneously presenting the calendar view with a list of times and corresponding accessible media [*Vronay, paragraph 65, figure 11*],

Vronay does not expressly teach wherein the first and second instructions operate concurrently to generate a timeline view that combines the calendar view and the media view such that multiple media file representations are enabled to be displayed in a corresponding period of time segment of the timeline view along with a text identification of an event associated with the multiple media file representations. Adcock discloses a calendar based graphical user interface for displaying digital images [paragraph 1]. Graphical objects representing digital images are displayed within a calendar view having a timeline [figures 4, 5]. Digital images are accessible for detailed viewing or editing by selection of a displayed graphical object in the calendar [paragraph 35]. Images for an event may be grouped together [paragraph 37] and associated with an event identifier [paragraph 40]. Additionally, event groups in the graphical object display window may be separated/identified by a placeholder containing information for the associated event [paragraph 42]. This allows users to more efficiently browse images [paragraph 3]. Since Vronay discloses the need to better locate and retrieve computer information such as files, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the interface of Adcock for browsing the calendar-based interface of Vronay. This would allow users to more efficiently browse images.

5-2. Regarding claim 2, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the second instructions for generating the media view associate digital media

files with event information, by disclosing associated digital images with events [*Adcock, paragraph 37*].

5-3. Regarding claim 4, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the first and second instructions operate concurrently to generate, in the timeline view, a timeline associated with the media view, by disclosing [*Adcock, figures 4, 5*].

5-4. Regarding claim 5, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the first and second instructions operate concurrently to generate, in the timeline view, a timeline associated with the calendar view and the media view, by disclosing [*Adcock, figures 4, 5*].

5-5. Regarding claim 6, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein said first instructions are configured to receive manual entry of events and store metadata respectively associated with the events, by disclosing that metadata may be associated with certain events based on computer activity [*Vronay, paragraph 37*]. Information stored in a calendar system database is utilized as well as information determined by similarity and chunking system to display different levels of time-based information relating the user computer activities and files [*Vronay, paragraph 33*].

Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose wherein the first and second instructions operate concurrently to correlate respective metadata information of the media files and

calendar events, by disclosing displaying digital images based on time the digital image was created [*Adcock, paragraph 32*].

5-6. Regarding claim 7, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein said first instructions are configured to receive manual entry of events and store metadata respectively associated with the events, by disclosing that metadata may be associated with certain events based on computer activity [*Vronay, paragraph 37*]. Information stored in a calendar system database is utilized as well as information determined by similarity and chunking system to display different levels of time-based information relating the user computer activities and files [*Vronay, paragraph 33*].

Vronay, Temple, and Adcock teach wherein the first and second instructions operate concurrently to combine previously distinct metadata information of one of the media files and a relevant calendar event, respectively, the relevant calendar event being manually created and represented in the calendar view independent of any digital media files, by disclosing allowing the user to group digital images with events [*Adcock, paragraph 39*].

5-7. Regarding claim 8, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 7, wherein the first and second instructions operate concurrently to store the combined metadata information into the metadata information of the media file, by disclosing that metadata can be added to the files [*Vronay, paragraphs 60-61*].

5-8. Regarding claim 9, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock discloses the product of claim 8, wherein the first and second instructions operate concurrently to display, in the media view, an item of information in the metadata as a title for a group of media files having the same metadata as used in the title, by disclosing searching for and displaying matched items under a title representative of the metadata searched for such as 'Dad' [Vronay, paragraph 55, figure 7] or a specific date [Vronay, figure 11; Adcock, paragraph 36].

5-9. Regarding claim 10, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 9, further comprising third instructions for searching the calendar view and the media view in terms of time period, by disclosing searching based on dates [Vronay, figure 5; Adcock, paragraph 36].

5-10. Regarding claim 11, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 9, further comprising third instructions for searching the calendar view and the media view in terms of any combination of metadata information, by disclosing searching based on various metadata [Vronay, figures 6, 8, 9].

5-11. Regarding claim 12, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the first instructions also generate an indicator for a current time, by disclosing providing information visualizations so the user can distinguish between different days such as past days, a current day, and future days [Vronay, paragraph 37].

5-12. Regarding claim 13, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the first instructions also generate a delineation between past time and future time, by disclosing providing information visualizations so the user can distinguish between different days such as past days, a current day, and future days [*Vronay, paragraphs 37-39*].

5-13. Regarding claim 14, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the second instructions associate digital media files with a period of time based upon information associated with the digital media file, by disclosing including information for a computer files such as when the file was created [*Vronay, paragraph 25; Adcock, paragraph 32*].

5-14. Regarding claim 15, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the second instructions provide a user a presentation mode to access the digital media files, by disclosing that digital images are accessible for detailed viewing or editing by selection of a displayed graphical object [*Adcock, paragraph 35*].

5-15. Regarding claim 16, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the second instructions generate a media view that associates digital media files with a past period of time, by disclosing that the user may modify the date for which

a digital image is associated [Adcock, paragraph 61] and view a history of a selected date [Adcock, paragraph 36].

5-16. Regarding claim 17, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the first instructions generate a calendar view that associates events with respective future periods of time, by disclosing that the user may edit the days encompassing an event [Adcock, paragraph 39].

5-17. Regarding claim 18, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 1, wherein the second instructions for generating a media view that provides access to the media files within a period in time further generates instruction that adjusts a size of a period of time view according to the amount of the media files in the period of time, by disclosing that calendar views are resized based on the number of digital images [Adcock, paragraph 46].

5-18. Regarding claim 19, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 18, wherein the second instructions adjust the size of the period of time view so that all the media files within a period of time are visible, by disclosing resizing calendar views based on the number of digital images [Adcock, paragraph 46; figures 5, 7-12].

5-19. Regarding claim 42, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the product of claim 6, wherein the first and second instructions operate concurrently to automatically

correlate respective metadata information of the media file and the at least one calendar event, by disclosing automatically associating digital images with an event or date [Adcock, paragraph 39].

Claims 20, 21, 43

5-20. Regarding claim 20, Vronay discloses a method comprising: receiving manual input creating an event in a media diary application, by disclosing a calendar-based user interface that improves user accessibility of information from a computer [paragraph 1]. Users may specify appointments, meetings, etc. [paragraph 5] which are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [paragraph 42].

Vronay teaches receiving, in the media diary application, a digital media file having metadata associated with the digital media file, the media diary application being configured to represent time in calendar format and visually associate events with respective periods of time, at least one past event being created and represented in the calendar format independent of any digital media files, by disclosing retrieving information about computer files [paragraph 26]. Users may specify appointments, meetings, etc. [paragraph 5] which are marked on the calendar, whether in the past or future, to allow users to easily track important events [paragraphs 39-42].

Vronay teaches providing a user access to the digital media file via a media view that displays a representation of the digital media file in connection with a time element of the metadata, by disclosing simultaneously presenting the calendar view with a list of times and corresponding accessible media [paragraph 65, figure 11].

The calendar view allows for manual entry of future events since standard calendar operations are provided [Vronay, *paragraph 35*] that include user-specified appointments, meetings, etc. to be added or entered manually [Vronay, *paragraph 5*]. These events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [Vronay, *paragraph 42*]. The user computer activities may be in the future [Vronay, *paragraph 38*]. The user computer activity must involve manual creation as described in [Vronay, *paragraphs 35, 5*] since if monitoring of events is strictly done without user input and based solely on data collection of activities carried out on a computing device, there would be no way for the computer to create future events.

Although Vronay discloses that events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [Vronay, *paragraphs 39-42*], Vronay does not expressly teach the calendar view including at least one manually entered past event. Temple discloses adding appointments to a calendar in Microsoft Outlook 2000 [page 196, *Adding an Appointment*]. Users can enter the date and time for an appointment, which may be a past date [page 198, *When?*; page 200, *Other Ways to Add Appointments*]. Since Vronay discloses providing and including standard calendar operations, similar to the calendar in numerous conventional calendar programs [Vronay, *paragraph 35*], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow users to manual enter an event in the past, as taught by Temple. This would provide added flexibility in scheduling events.

Although Vronay discloses simultaneously presenting the calendar view with a list of times and corresponding accessible media [Vronay, *paragraph 65, figure 11*],

Vronay does not expressly teach the media view being generated in a timeline view that combines the media view with a calendar view such that multiple media file representations are enabled to be displayed in a corresponding period of time segment of the timeline view along with a text identification of an event associated with the multiple media file representations. Adcock discloses a calendar based graphical user interface for displaying digital images [paragraph 1]. Graphical objects representing digital images are displayed within a calendar view having a timeline [figures 4, 5]. Digital images are accessible for detailed viewing or editing by selection of a displayed graphical object in the calendar [paragraph 35]. Images for an event may be grouped together [paragraph 37] and associated with an event identifier [paragraph 40]. Additionally, event groups in the graphical object display window may be separated/identified by a placeholder containing information for the associated event [paragraph 42]. This allows users to more efficiently browse images [paragraph 3]. Since Vronay discloses the need to better locate and retrieve computer information such as files, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the interface of Adcock for browsing the calendar-based interface of Vronay. This would allow users to more efficiently browse images.

5-21. Regarding claim 21, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 20, further comprising correlating the metadata in the digital media file with distinct event metadata information for an event created and represented in the calendar format independent of any digital media files, said correlating being prior to providing a user

access to the media file via a media view, by disclosing associating events and media files [Vronay, paragraph 21].

5-22. Regarding claim 43, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 21, wherein said correlating the metadata includes automatically correlating the metadata in the digital media file with distinct event metadata event information for an event created and represented in the calendar format independent of any digital media files, by disclosing automatically associating digital images with an event or date [Adcock, paragraph 39].

Claims 22, 44

5-23. Regarding claim 22, Vronay discloses a method comprising: receiving manual input creating an event in a media diary application, by disclosing a calendar-based user interface that improves user accessibility of information from a computer [paragraph 1]. Users may specify appointments, meetings, etc. [paragraph 5] which are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [paragraph 42].

Vronay teaches receiving a digital media file having metadata associated with the digital media file, by disclosing retrieving information about computer files [paragraph 26].

Vronay teaches transmitting the file, automatically, to the media diary application, the media diary application associating the digital media file with a period in time based on the metadata and being configured to represent time in calendar format and

associate events with respective periods of time, at least one past event being created and represented in the calendar view independent of any digital media files, by disclosing associating events and media files [paragraph 21]. Users may specify appointments, meetings, etc. [paragraph 5] which are marked on the calendar, whether in the past or future, to allow users to easily track important events [paragraphs 39-42].

Vronay teaches providing a user access to the digital media file via a media view that displays a representation of the digital media item in connection with the period of time, by disclosing that photos may be searched for and accessed [paragraph 65; figure 11].

The calendar view allows for manual entry of future events since standard calendar operations are provided [paragraph 35] that include user-specified appointments, meetings, etc. to be added or entered manually [paragraph 5]. These events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [paragraph 42]. The user computer activities may be in the future [paragraph 38]. The user computer activity must involve manual creation as described in [paragraphs 35, 5] since if monitoring of events is strictly done without user input and based solely on data collection of activities carried out on a computing device, there would be no way for the computer to create future events.

Although Vronay discloses that events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [paragraphs 39-42], Vronay does not expressly teach the calendar view including at least one manually entered past event. Temple discloses adding appointments to a calendar in Microsoft Outlook 2000 [page 196, Adding an

Appointment]. Users can enter the date and time for an appointment, which may be a past date [*page 198, When?*; *page 200, Other Ways to Add Appointments*]. Since Vronay discloses providing and including standard calendar operations, similar to the calendar in numerous conventional calendar programs [*Vronay, paragraph 35*], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow users to manual enter an event in the past, as taught by Temple. This would provide added flexibility in scheduling events.

Although Vronay discloses simultaneously presenting the calendar view with a list of times and corresponding accessible media [*Vronay, paragraph 65, figure 11*], Vronay does not expressly teach the media view being generated in a timeline view that combines the media view with a calendar view such that multiple media file representations are enabled to be displayed in a corresponding period of time segment of the timeline view along with a text identification of an event associated with the multiple media file representations. Adcock discloses a calendar based graphical user interface for displaying digital images [*paragraph 1*]. Graphical objects representing digital images are displayed within a calendar view having a timeline [*figures 4, 5*]. Digital images are accessible for detailed viewing or editing by selection of a displayed graphical object in the calendar [*paragraph 35*]. Images for an event may be grouped together [*paragraph 37*] and associated with an event identifier [*paragraph 40*]. Additionally, event groups in the graphical object display window may be separated/identified by a placeholder containing information for the associated event [*paragraph 42*]. This allows users to more efficiently browse images [*paragraph 3*].

Since Vronay discloses the need to better locate and retrieve computer information such as files, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the interface of Adcock for browsing the calendar-based interface of Vronay. This would allow users to more efficiently browse images.

5-24. Regarding claim 44, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 22, further comprising automatically correlating the metadata in the digital media file with distinct metadata associated with a calendar event created and represented in the calendar format independent of any digital media files, by disclosing automatically associating digital images with an event or date [*Adcock, paragraph 39*].

Claims 26-31, 45

5-25. Regarding claim 26, Vronay teaches a method comprising: storing information related to a calendar event in an event file, the calendar event being manually created and visually represented in a calendar independent of any digital media files, by disclosing a calendar-based user interface that improves user accessibility of information from a computer [*paragraph 1*]. Users may specify appointments, meetings, etc. [*paragraph 5*] which are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [*paragraph 42*].

Vronay teaches receiving a digital media file associated with the calendar event, by disclosing retrieving information about computer files [*paragraph 26*].

Vronay teaches correlating the digital media file with the information in the event file, by disclosing utilizing information stored in a calendar system database as well as information determined by similarity and chunking system to display different levels of time-based information relating the user computer activities and files *[paragraph 33]*.

Vronay teaches creating an accessible representation of the digital media file and at least a portion of the correlated information in the event file in a media view, by disclosing displaying visualizations to distinguish events *[paragraphs 37-43]*. Photos may be searched for and accessed *[paragraphs 48, 65]*.

The calendar view allows for manual entry of future events since standard calendar operations are provided *[paragraph 35]* that include user-specified appointments, meetings, etc. to be added or entered manually *[paragraph 5]*. These events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events *[paragraph 42]*. The user computer activities may be in the future *[paragraph 38]*. The user computer activity must involve manual creation as described in *[paragraphs 35, 5]* since if monitoring of events is strictly done without user input and based solely on data collection of activities carried out on a computing device, there would be no way for the computer to create future events.

Although Vronay discloses that events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events *[paragraphs 39-42]*, Vronay does not expressly teach the calendar view including at least one manually entered past event. Temple discloses adding appointments to a calendar in Microsoft Outlook 2000 *[page 196, Adding an Appointment]*. Users can enter the date and time for an appointment, which may be a

past date [*page 198, When?*; *page 200, Other Ways to Add Appointments*]. Since Vronay discloses providing and including standard calendar operations, similar to the calendar in numerous conventional calendar programs [*Vronay, paragraph 35*], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow users to manual enter an event in the past, as taught by Temple. This would provide added flexibility in scheduling events.

Although Vronay discloses simultaneously presenting the calendar view with a list of times and corresponding accessible media [*Vronay, paragraph 65, figure 11*], Vronay does not expressly teach the media view being generated in a timeline view that combines the media view with a calendar view such that multiple media file representations are enabled to be displayed in a corresponding period of time segment of the timeline view along with a text identification of an event associated with the multiple media file representations. Adcock discloses a calendar based graphical user interface for displaying digital images [*paragraph 1*]. Graphical objects representing digital images are displayed within a calendar view having a timeline [*figures 4, 5*]. Digital images are accessible for detailed viewing or editing by selection of a displayed graphical object in the calendar [*paragraph 35*]. Images for an event may be grouped together [*paragraph 37*] and associated with an event identifier [*paragraph 40*]. Additionally, event groups in the graphical object display window may be separated/identified by a placeholder containing information for the associated event [*paragraph 42*]. This allows users to more efficiently browse images [*paragraph 3*]. Since Vronay discloses the need to better locate and retrieve computer information

such as files, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the interface of Adcock for browsing the calendar-based interface of Vronay. This would allow users to more efficiently browse images.

5-26. Regarding claim 27, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 26, wherein the storing information related to a calendar event in an event file further comprises storing information related to a calendar event in an event file associated with a calendar planner of a media diary, by disclosing creating events for a calendar-based interface [*Vronay, paragraph 5*].

5-27. Regarding claim 28, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 26, wherein the creating an accessible representation of the digital media file and at least a portion of the correlated information in the event file further comprises creating, in a media view of the media diary, an accessible representation of the digital media file and at least a portion of the correlated information in the event file, by disclosing displaying visualizations to distinguish events [*Vronay, paragraphs 37-43*]. Photos may be searched for and accessed [*Vronay, paragraphs 48, 65*].

5-28. Regarding claim 29, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 26, wherein the storing information related to a calendar event in an event file further comprises storing date and event title information related to a calendar event in an event file, by disclosing distinguishing between events [*Vronay, paragraph 37*].

5-29. Regarding claim 30, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 26, wherein the correlating the digital media file with the information in the event file further comprises correlating metadata in the digital media file with date information in the event file, by disclosing associating computer files with events [*Vronay, paragraphs 33-35*].

5-30. Regarding claim 31, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 26, wherein the correlating the digital media file with the information in the event file further comprises correlating metadata in the digital media file with distinct metadata information in the event file, by disclosing associating computer files with events [*Vronay, paragraphs 33-35*].

5-31. Regarding claim 45, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 30, wherein the correlating the digital media file with the information in the event file includes automatically correlating the digital media file with the information in the event file, by disclosing automatically integrating time-based information with metadata tagging [*Vronay, paragraph 6*].

Claims 32-36, 46

5-32. Regarding claim 32, Vronay discloses a method comprising: receiving a media

file having associated metadata information, by disclosing retrieving information about computer files *[paragraph 26]*.

Vronay teaches correlating the metadata information with calendar event information relating to a calendared event created manually and visually represented in a calendar independent of any digital media files, by disclosing that users may specify appointments, meetings, etc. *[paragraph 5]* which are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events *[paragraph 42]*. Information stored in a calendar system database is utilized as well as information determined by similarity and chunking system to display different levels of time-based information relating the user computer activities and files *[paragraph 33]*.

Vronay teaches determining a manner in which the media file will be represented in a media view of the media diary and presenting the media file as a media file representation in the media view in accordance with the correlation procedure and the determination of the manner of representation, by disclosing that photos may be searched for and presented as shown in *[figures 5-11]*.

The calendar view allows for manual entry of future events since standard calendar operations are provided *[paragraph 35]* that include user-specified appointments, meetings, etc. to be added or entered manually *[paragraph 5]*. These events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events *[paragraph 42]*. The user computer activities may be in the future *[paragraph 38]*. The user computer activity must involve manual creation as described in *[paragraphs 35, 5]* since if monitoring of events is strictly done without user input and based solely on data

collection of activities carried out on a computing device, there would be no way for the computer to create future events.

Although Vronay discloses that events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [*paragraphs 39-42*], Vronay does not expressly teach the calendar view including at least one manually entered past event. Temple discloses adding appointments to a calendar in Microsoft Outlook 2000 [*page 196, Adding an Appointment*]. Users can enter the date and time for an appointment, which may be a past date [*page 198, When?*; *page 200, Other Ways to Add Appointments*]. Since Vronay discloses providing and including standard calendar operations, similar to the calendar in numerous conventional calendar programs [*Vronay, paragraph 35*], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow users to manual enter an event in the past, as taught by Temple. This would provide added flexibility in scheduling events.

Although Vronay discloses simultaneously presenting the calendar view with a list of times and corresponding accessible media [*Vronay, paragraph 65, figure 11*], Vronay does not expressly teach the media view being generated in a timeline view that combines the media view with a calendar view such that multiple media file representations are enabled to be displayed in a corresponding period of time segment of the timeline view along with a text identification of an event associated with the multiple media file representations. Adcock discloses a calendar based graphical user interface for displaying digital images [*paragraph 1*]. Graphical objects representing digital images are displayed within a calendar view having a timeline [*figures 4, 5*].

Digital images are accessible for detailed viewing or editing by selection of a displayed graphical object in the calendar [paragraph 35]. Images for an event may be grouped together [paragraph 37] and associated with an event identifier [paragraph 40].

Additionally, event groups in the graphical object display window may be separated/identified by a placeholder containing information for the associated event [paragraph 42]. This allows users to more efficiently browse images [paragraph 3].

Since Vronay discloses the need to better locate and retrieve computer information such as files, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the interface of Adcock for browsing the calendar-based interface of Vronay. This would allow users to more efficiently browse images.

5-33. Regarding claim 33, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 32, wherein the determining the manner in which the media file will be represented in a media view of the media diary further comprises determining the size of a thumbnail representing the media file, by disclosing that as the views are enlarged, the arrangement of graphical objects within each calendar day is updated to take advantage of the available display space [Adcock, paragraph 35].

5-34. Regarding claim 34, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 32, wherein the determining the manner in which the media file will be represented in a media view of the media diary further comprises determining a size of a date column

that the representation will reside in, by disclosing that calendar views are resized based on the number of digital images [*Adcock, paragraph 46*].

5-35. Regarding claim 35, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 32, wherein the determining the manner in which the media file will be represented in a media view of the media diary further comprises determining the size of the media view in proportion to the overall viewing area, by disclosing that calendar views are resized based on the number of digital images [*Adcock, paragraph 46*].

3-36. Regarding claim 36, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 32, wherein the determining the manner in which the media file will be represented in a media view of the media diary further comprises determining a quantity of the media files represented in a date column, by disclosing that as the views are enlarged, the arrangement of graphical objects within each calendar day is updated to take advantage of the available display space [*Adcock, paragraph 35*]. The calendar views are resized based on the number of digital images [*Adcock, paragraph 46*].

5-37. Regarding claim 46, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the method of claim 32, wherein said correlating the metadata information with calendar event information includes automatically correlating the metadata information with calendar event information, by disclosing automatically associating digital images with an event or date [*Adcock, paragraph 39*].

Claims 37, 40, 41, 47

5-38. Regarding claim 37, Vronay discloses an apparatus comprising: a processor and memory including computer program code, the memory and computer program code configured to, with the processor, cause the apparatus to at least receive manual input creating an event, by disclosing a calendar-based user interface that improves user accessibility of information from a computer *[paragraph 1]*. Users may specify appointments, meetings, etc. *[paragraph 5]* which are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events *[paragraph 42]*.

Vronay teaches generating a calendar view that represents time in calendar format and visually associates events with respective periods of time, at least one of the events being created and represented in the calendar view independent of any digital media files, by disclosing displaying visualizations to distinguish events on a calendar *[paragraphs 37-43]*.

Vronay teaches generating a media view that provides access to digital media files and associates digital media files with a period of time, by disclosing that photos may be searched for and accessed *[paragraph 65]*.

The calendar view allows for manual entry of future events since standard calendar operations are provided *[paragraph 35]* that include user-specified appointments, meetings, etc. to be added or entered manually *[paragraph 5]*. These events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events *[paragraph 42]*. The user computer activities may be in the future *[paragraph 38]*. The

user computer activity must involve manual creation as described in [paragraphs 35, 5] since if monitoring of events is strictly done without user input and based solely on data collection of activities carried out on a computing device, there would be no way for the computer to create future events.

Although Vronay discloses that events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events [paragraphs 39-42], Vronay does not expressly teach the calendar view including at least one manually entered past event. Temple discloses adding appointments to a calendar in Microsoft Outlook 2000 [page 196, *Adding an Appointment*]. Users can enter the date and time for an appointment, which may be a past date [page 198, *When?*; page 200, *Other Ways to Add Appointments*]. Since Vronay discloses providing and including standard calendar operations, similar to the calendar in numerous conventional calendar programs [Vronay, paragraph 35], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow users to manual enter an event in the past, as taught by Temple. This would provide added flexibility in scheduling events.

Although Vronay discloses simultaneously presenting the calendar view with a list of times and corresponding accessible media [Vronay, paragraph 65, figure 11], Vronay does not expressly teach the media view being generated in a timeline view that combines the media view with a calendar view such that multiple media file representations are enabled to be displayed in a corresponding period of time segment of the timeline view along with a text identification of an event associated with the multiple media file representations. Adcock discloses a calendar based graphical user

interface for displaying digital images [paragraph 1]. Graphical objects representing digital images are displayed within a calendar view having a timeline [figures 4, 5]. Digital images are accessible for detailed viewing or editing by selection of a displayed graphical object in the calendar [paragraph 35]. Images for an event may be grouped together [paragraph 37] and associated with an event identifier [paragraph 40]. Additionally, event groups in the graphical object display window may be separated/identified by a placeholder containing information for the associated event [paragraph 42]. This allows users to more efficiently browse images [paragraph 3]. Since Vronay discloses the need to better locate and retrieve computer information such as files, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the interface of Adcock for browsing the calendar-based interface of Vronay. This would allow users to more efficiently browse images.

5-39. Regarding claim 40, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the apparatus of claim 37, wherein the processor is further configured to search the calendar view and the media view in terms of time period, by disclosing searching based on dates [Vronay, figure 5; Adcock, paragraph 36].

5-40. Regarding claim 41, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the apparatus of claim 37, further comprising a display in communication with the processor that presents, independently, the calendar view and the media view, by disclosing [Adcock, figure 7].

5-41. Regarding claim 47, Vronay, Temple, and Adcock disclose the apparatus of claim 37, wherein said processor is further configured to automatically correlate respective metadata information of the media file and calendar events, at least one of the calendar events being created and represented in the calendar view independent of any digital media files, by disclosing automatically associating digital images with an event or date [*Adcock, paragraph 39*].

6. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vronay et al (Pub. No. US 2003/0156138 A1), in view of Temple ("The Complete Idiot's Guide to Microsoft Outlook 2000", May 1999), in view of Adcock et al (Pub. No. US 2004/0125150 A1), and further in view of Hullot et al (Pub. No. US 2004/0109025 A1).

6-1. Regarding claim 25, Vronay and Adcock disclose the method of claim 22. Vronay and Adcock do not expressly teach wherein the providing the user access to the digital media file via a timeline view that combines a timeline with the media view and a calendar view of calendared events further comprises providing the user access to the digital media file via a timeline view that combines a scrollable timeline with the media view and a calendar view of calendared events. Hullot discloses a calendar with a scrollable timeline as shown in [*figure 9*]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a scrollable timeline, as

taught by Hullot, in the calendar interface of Vronay and Adcock. This would allow users to view times that cannot be fit into the display.

Response to Arguments

7. The Examiner acknowledges the Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 20, 22, 25, 26, 32, 34, 37, 40, 41, and 47 and the cancellation of claims 2, 23, 24, 38, and 39. Regarding independent claims 1, 20, 22, 26, 32, and 37, the Applicant alleges that Vronay et al (Pub. No. US 2003/0156138 A1), as described in the previous Office action, does not explicitly teach, "at least one manually entered event scheduled at a future time". Contrary to Applicant's arguments, the calendar user interface system would provide and include standard calendar operations, similar to the calendar in numerous conventional calendar programs *[paragraph 35]*. Conventional computer calendars allow for user-specified appointments, meetings, etc. to be added or entered manually *[paragraph 5]*. These events are marked on the calendar to allow users to easily track important events *[paragraph 42]*. The user computer activities may be in the future *[paragraph 38]*. The manual creation as described in *[paragraphs 35, 5]* must be for future events since if monitoring of events is strictly done without user input and based solely on data collection of activities carried out on a computing device, there would be no way for the computer to create the future events as described in *[paragraph 38]*.

Applicant alleges that Vronay does not explicitly teach "at least one manually entered past event", as has been amended to the claim. Examiner has therefore

included the prior art of Temple ("The Complete Idiot's Guide to Microsoft Outlook 2000", May 1999) to teach the limitation.

Applicant alleges that Vronay does not explicitly teach "multiple media file representations that are enabled to be displayed in a corresponding period of time segment of the timeline view along with a text identification of an event associated with the multiple media file representations". Examiner has therefore rejected independent claims 1, 20, 22, 26, 32, and 37 under 35 U.S.C § 103 as being unpatentable over Vronay, in view of Temple, and further in view of Adcock et al (Pub. No. US 2004/0125150 A1).

Applicant alleges that Adcock fails to teach or suggest the media view being generated in a timeline view that combines the media view with a calendar view such that multiple media file representations are enabled to be displayed in a corresponding period of time segment of the timeline view along with a text identification of an event associated with the multiple media file representations, the calendar view including at least one manually entered past event and at least one manually entered event scheduled at a future time", as has been amended to the claim. Contrary to Applicant's arguments, Vronay, in view of Temple, and further in view of Adcock disclose the claimed limitation. Adcock discloses a calendar based graphical user interface for displaying digital images [paragraph 1]. Graphical objects representing digital images are displayed within a calendar view having a timeline [figures 4, 5]. Digital images are accessible for detailed viewing or editing by selection of a displayed graphical object in the calendar [paragraph 35]. Images for an event may be grouped together [paragraph

37] and associated with an event identifier [paragraph 40]. Additionally, event groups in the graphical object display window may be separated/identified by a placeholder containing information for the associated event [paragraph 42]. This allows users to more efficiently browse images [paragraph 3]. Since Vronay discloses the need to better locate and retrieve computer information such as files, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the interface of Adcock for browsing the calendar-based interface of Vronay. This would allow users to more efficiently browse images. As mentioned above, Temple is used to teach at least one manually entered past event.

Applicant states that dependent claims 2, 4-19, 21, 25, 27-31, 33-36, and 40-47 recite all the limitations of the independent claims, and thus, are allowable in view of the remarks set forth regarding independently amended claims 1, 20, 22, 26, 32, and 37. However, as discussed above, Vronay, in view of Temple, and further in view of Adcock are considered to teach claims 1, 20, 22, 26, 32, and 37, and consequently, claims 2, 4-19, 21, 25, 27-31, 33-36, and 40-47 are rejected.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record on attached form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R § 111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar systems for a media application diary.

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALVIN H. TAN whose telephone number is (571)272-8595. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kieu Vu can be reached on 571-272-4057. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AHT
Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2173

/Tadesse Hailu/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2173